One is reasonable tax rates. I believe Parliament this year has agreed on reasonable tax rates. I am deeply grateful to all political parties for supporting the reasonable income-tax rates. So, we have dealt with one issue.

There are some other issues which have to be dealt with. The second is about registration of properties. In a conference of the Finance Ministers, we proposed that the stamp duty charges should be brought down and that they should be in the range of five to eight per cent. If the stamp duty charges are brought down, I believe more and more people will disclose the true value of their property which is transferred and registered. If the stamp duty charges are 13 per cent or 14 per cent, people will avoid payment of the stamp duty because they think, for good or bad reasons, that the State is not entitled to collect 13 per cent or 14 per cent from one who wishes to transfer his property to another. So, the stamp duty charges must be reduced. I am working with the State Governments. I hope I will succeed shortly. But I would urge all of you, being representatives of the States, to urge upon your State Governments to reduce the stamp duty charges because that is the biggest generator of black money. Every day and right now, while we are speaking, thousands of documents are being registered in India, and the bulk of them are being registered for a value much less than the true value. So, black money is generated.

The third is about the real estate. We have a serious problem. The Urban Land Ceiling Act has not served the purpose for which it was enacted. Everybody has agreed that it must be reviewed, but we have not agreed on the direction the review should take. Builders, real estate agents and other people who hold land are involved in this. There is generation of black money in all transactions involving real estate. So, we need to deal with that problem. Unless we deal with the fundamental issues, there is no way of stopping the generation of black money.

Everything is not within my power. I am willing to do what is possible within my power. I would urge all of you to reflect coolly and calmly on the sources of black money, to deal with the sources which generate black money and to find answers to the problems therein.

Even after we do all these things, there will be some amount of illegimate activity, as I said, smuggling, gambling and prostitution which generate black money. That kind of illegal activity is there in every country. Those are social issues which have to be addressed at the social level.

I do not have an easy answer to stop the generation of black money. We must have legislative and fiscal policies which will discourage people from generating black money. We must also take strong deterrent action againt those who evade taxes.

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल :** वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है. . . (व्यवधान)

**उपसभापति :** अभी दो क्वेश्चन पर ही बहुत टाईम लग गया है ।

## त्रिपुरा में लोक अदालतें

287. **श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे :** क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान त्रिपुरा में अब तक आयोजित लोक अदालतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन अदालतों में कितने मामले निपटाए गए हैं और कितने मामलों को नहीं निपटाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार त्रिपुरा में कुछ और अदालतें आयोजित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(घ) क्या त्रिपुरा में गरीब और जनय जातीय लोगों को उचित और तत्काल न्या- मिलना कठिन है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रमाकान्त डी० खलप)** : (क) त्रिपुरा विधिक सहायता और सलाह बोर्ड द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार, त्रिपुरा राज्य के पांच विभिन्न स्थानों पर वर्ष 1995, 1996 और 1997 (जुलाई तक) के दौरान ग्यारह लोक अदालतें आयोजित की गई थीं ।

(ख) इन अदालतों में 1197 मामले सुझाए गए है और 2233 मामले ऐसे हैं जो सुझाए नहीं गए हैं ।

(ग) हाल ही में विधि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में 15-8-1997 से 15-8-1998 तक, जिसमें त्रिपुरा राज्य भी है, अत्यधिक लोक अदालतें आयोजित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) लोक अदालतें राज्य की राजधानी, जिलों और उपखंडों में आयोजित की गई हैं । इसलिए, त्रिपुरा राज्य में निर्धन और आदिवासी लोगों को प्रसुविधाएं आसानी से उपलभ्य हैं ।

**श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : : उपसभापति महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि त्रिपुरा में ज्यादा आदिवासी, गरीब लोग हैं । आपने कहा है कि 15-8-97 से 15-8-98 तक और ज्यादा लोक अदालतों का गठन करना होगा, अच्छी बात है । लेकिन दूरदराज के इलाकों से लोग कैपिटल में आ नहीं सकते हैं, आपने त्रिपुरा में सिर्फ 11 लोक अदालतें की हैं तीन साल में, इससे ज्यादा नहीं की हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, जो जंगलों में रहते हैं, दूर रहते हैं, उनके लिए वहां जा कर छोटे-छोटे सबडिविजनों में जा कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोक अदालतें करने का सरकार का क्या इरादा है ? इन लोक अदालतों को इस तरीके से करें ताकि वे गरीब लोग वहां आ सकें और उनको न्याय मिल सके, क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के पास है ?

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP: Sir, the issue raised by the hon. Member is certainly very important. The Government desires that Lok Adalats are organised throughout the country in almost every court. They should be organised not only in the court premises itself, but, if possible, even outside the court premises. There is no particular rule that Lok Adalats must be organised in the court premises. In fact, the suggestion of the hon. Member that Lok Adalats could be orgainsed in the villages is also a good suggestion. But, the fact is that under the Legal Service Authority Act, we have created the Legal Service Authority in every State. . . .

**श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : त्रिपुरा के जो गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं उन बेचारों को कुछ पता ही नहीं है कि यह क्या चल रहा है । उनके लिए क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP: Sir, this job, in fact, is assigned to the local Legal Service Authority and the Legal Aid Boards. It is their job. The problem is that although these provisions have been made, Lok Adalats are not being organised. In fact, a threefold job has been given to this authority. One is to create legal awareness, second is to provide legal aid and third is to organise Lok Adalats. This is such a lofty ideal that it has been established in the law itself, but the problem is that this is not being translated into practice. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to lend a helping hand. Perhaps with his persuasion with the local authority and the Legal Aid Boards this type of Adalats could be organised in that State also. I have prevailed upon all the State Law Ministers, all the Chief Ministers and I have also requested the Chief Justices of High Courts to implement this provision and organise Lok Adalats on a massive

scale throughout the country from 15th August this year to 15th August next year. My estimate is that more than one crore cases can be settled throughout the country, if this programme becomes successful. I will need everybody's cooperation in this.

**श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : धन्यवाद। आपने जो लीगल ऐड एडवाइस बोर्ड की बात की है, मेरा सीधा सवाल है कि दूसरे राज्य जो डवलप हो चुके हैं, डवलप हो रहे हैं लेकिन यह तो पिछड़ा राज्य है, इसके पास ऐसा कुछ साधन भी नहीं है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोक अदालतें कर सके और गरीबों के लिए सब कुछ कर सके। मैं फिर यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या लीगल ऐड एडवाइस बोर्ड यहां से कुछ मदद करेगा ताकि वहां गरीब बस्तियों के बीच में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोक अदालतें कर सकें ? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना है, यदि है तो आप बता दीजिये ?

SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP: We have a central scheme for this case. The Legal Aid and Advice Board gets money from the Government of India for this purpose.

**श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : वह तो सब मिलता है।.. **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री रमाकान्त डी० खलप** : आपको भी देंगे **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे** : वह तो सबको मिलता है लेकिन पिछड़े राज्यों के लिए क्या कुछ अधिक कदम उठायेंगे ? **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री रामाकान्त डी० खलप** : मैं कह रहा हूं कि अगर त्रिपुरा राज्य इस तरह की लीगल एडवाइस का काम करना चाहता है और वहां की सरकार अगर आगे बढ़ती है, वहां के लोग रिक्वेस्ट करते हैं तो जो मदद चाहिये हम उनको मदद देने के लिए राजी हैं। इतना ही नहीं मैं आपके साथ त्रिपुरा राज्य में जाने के लिए तैयार हूं, हम दोनों वहां जाएंगे, जितनी लोक अदालतें करनी हैं, करेंगे।

**Air Efforts to Educate Melghat Tribals in Maharashtra**

288. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMACHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio, Nagpur are aware about the "Awake to the call of Melghat" project in Nagpur city which is trying to prevent the deaths of tribal children in Melghat forest of Amravati district of Maharashtra where 4500 children died due to malnutrition and disease;

(b) if so, what has the AIR done and will do to help this projects; and

(c) what steps will be taken by AIR, Nagpur to educate the melghat tribal through AIR?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. All India Radio, Nagpur has already been providing suitable coverage to this project and continues to highlight the main activities connected with the project through various programmes. Action has been initiated to broadcast awareness programmes from All India Radio, Nagpur to educate Melghat Tribals on eradication of malnutrition. In addition programmes pertaining to health, hygiene and nutrition are also broadcast from time to time to create awareness amongst the listeners.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.